

depression or aperture formed by the turning-in of the wall towards the interior; this depression becomes a second vesicle, within the former. It is at the bottom of this second vesicle that the scolex sprouts forth. The latter increases in length until it can no longer find room within the vesicle, when it issues out through the aperture. It then exhibits a division into segments.

The embryonal vesicle contains in its walls a great number of calcareous concretions. The authors found that Claparède was quite right in supposing that the same relations would be found to exist between the calcareous corpuscles and the vascular system of the Cestoid Worms that he observed in the corresponding organs of the Trematoda. These corpuscles are, in fact, lodged in inflated portions of the finest branches of the vessels. The authors appear to think, moreover, that there exist two vascular systems opening into the same principal trunks; one of these being in relation with the calcareous corpuscles, while the other has nothing to do with them. The segments of the *Echinobothrium* separate from each other at a period when the semen is not yet formed, which leads to the supposition that the proglottis-phase is of rather long duration. The cystic form of the worm lives, as indicated by Van Beneden, in the Prawns.

#### *Development of Spio.*

The authors describe nearly the whole series of metamorphoses of a larva, belonging undoubtedly to the genus *Spio*. Some isolated stages of these metamorphoses have been observed by Busch and Lovén, and perhaps also by Slabber and Oersted. In its young state the larva has a somewhat elongated body, furnished with two bands of cilia, one placed about the middle, the other towards the posterior extremity. Subsequently the anterior portion is developed, so as to form two ciliated cephalic lobes, between which the mouth is situated; two bundles of setæ make their appearance, and the segments of the body begin to be indicated. Soon afterwards the eyes appear, each segment acquires its bundles of setæ, and the larva gradually approaches the form of the perfect animal.—*Archiv für Anat. und Physiol.* 1858, p. 558; *Bibl. de Genève*, 1859, p. 73.

*On a new genus of Goat-sucker, and on a new species of Enicurus, both from Darjeeling, from the Collection of Brian H. Hodgson, Esq.* By GEORGE R. GRAY, F.L.S.

#### OTOTHRIX, G. R. Gray, gen. nov.

This bird differs from the Indian *Batrachostomi* in the smallness of its bill, and in the general markings of its plumage, which agree in some measure with the species of true *Podargus*.

The feathers over the upper mandible in front of the head and above the ears are much prolonged into fine hair-like bristles; they are composed of a long slender stem, having very slender branches springing from the sides at various distances, and thus agreeing

with those of the Australian genus *Egotheles*. The bill is strong, with the nostrils situated like those of *Batrachostomus*, and of similar form.

These characters induce the proposal of a new division for this remarkably curious species, under the appellation of *Otothrix*.

#### OTOTHRIX HODGSONI.

Head black, each feather banded and slightly margined with rufous-white; the back and wing-coverts ferruginous, mottled with black, and varied with occasional blotches of white; the quills, secondaries, and tertials brownish-black, marked on the outer and inner margins with blotches of rufous-white; tail ferruginous, speckled with black, obliquely banded on each web with rufous-white, which is irregularly margined and marked with black, and tipped with black, slightly edged with white. Beneath the body white, tinged in some parts with rufous, and each feather irregularly marked at or near the tip with black.

Total length  $10\frac{1}{2}$ " , wings  $5\frac{1}{4}$ " .

*Young bird*.—Pale rufous, having each feather barred with black, a band over the eyes crossing the forehead, and some spots on the scapulars pure white. Under surface white, tinged with rufous, and barred with brown.

This remarkable bird is named after Brian H. Hodgson, Esq., as it forms part of the enormous collection of Birds made by that gentleman in Northern India, especially Nepal, Behar, &c., many of which were new to science. Some of these have been described by Mr. Hodgson in the 'Asiatic Researches,' 'Journal of the Asiatic Society,' &c., while others have been recently described in Dr. Horsfield's 'Catalogue of the Birds in the Museum of the East India Company.' Not content with forming such large collections of skins, he, at the same time, had them represented in a series of instructive drawings, introducing the sterna and other anatomical illustrations of peculiarities in their organic structure; while many of them also show the formation of the nests, &c., most of which particulars were hitherto unknown. These collections together form a series of materials for ornithologists that has been but rarely equalled by the collection of any other naturalist of late years. We are therefore well warranted in designating this singular bird in honour of Mr. Hodgson, as showing our appreciation of his labours in the cause of ornithological science.

#### ENICURUS NIGRIFRONS, Hodgs.

Black; upper tail-coverts, a band across the middle of each wing, the base of the middle feathers and the two outer feathers of tail, and under surface white; the throat and breast mottled with black and white; bill black; legs pale yellow.

Total length 6" , wings 2" 11" , tarsi 1" .

This species is easily distinguished from all the rest of the species of *Enicurus* by the black forehead and mottled breast.—*Proc. Zool. Soc.* Feb. 8, 1859.